The rapidity with which the dif-ferent zebras have been exterminated, owing to the advance of civilization in South Africa, is shown by reference to such works as that of Sir Cornwallis Harris, written in 1840, in which the author tells us that the quagga was at the time found in "interminable herds," bands of many hundreds being frequently seen, while he describes Burchell's zebra as congregating in herds of eighty or one hundred, and abounding to a great extent; but now, after the expiration of about fifty years, the one species is extinct or practically so, while the other has been driven much farther afield and its numbers are yearly being reduced.

This author's description of the common zebra is well worth repeating, says the Saturday Review. He says: "Seeking the wildest and most sequestered spots, haughty troops are exceedingly difficult to approach, as well on account of their extreme agility and fleetness of foot as from the abrupt and inaccessible nature of their highland abode. Under the special charge of a sentinel, so posted on some adjacent crag as to command a view of every avenue of approach, the checkered herd whom 'painted skins adorn' is to be viewed perambulating some rocky ledge, on which the rifle ball alone can reach them. No sooner has the note of alarm been sounded by the vidette, than, pricking their long ears, the whole flock hurry forward to ascer-tain the nature of the approaching danger, and, having gazed a moment at the advancing hunter, whisking their brindled tails aloft, helter-skelter away they thunder, down craggy precipices and over yawning ravines, where no less agile foot could follow them.

Of Burchell's zebra he says: "Fierce, strong, fleet and surpassing-ly beautiful, there is, perhaps, no quadruped in the creation, not even excepting the mountain zebra, more splendidly attired or presenting a picture of more singularly attractive beauty." Zebras are by no means amiable animals, and, though many of the stories told of their ferocity are doubtless much exaggerated, they have so far not proved them-selves amenable to domestication.

FINANCIAL ARBITRATION.

Daddy White Assures a Man That H Is Not Bigger Than a Bank.

An angry discussion was taking lace between two colored men on Sates street, says the Detroit Free Press, and one of them was about to lay hands on the other when Daddy White came down Cadillac square and stopped to ask what the row was about. "Dat man owes me half a dollar!"

replied one of the disputants.

"I don't deny it," said the other.

"Den why don't you pay me?"

"Kase it's too soon."

"If you doan pay dat half a dollar

"If you doen pay dat half a dollar lize gwine ter smash yer fine!"
"Hold on, Mister Simpkins—hole on!" said Daddy, as he stepped between the pair. "Let's see how dis yere case stands. How long has dis gem'lan owed yo' half a dollar?"
"Bout fo' weeks."

"Has yo' dun axed him for it befo'?" "Den yo' hain't got no case and

better stop yo'r noise."
"Doan he owe me dat money?"

bigger man dan a savin's bank? yo' wants dat money yo' gin him sixty days' notis an' do bizness in a disness way. Humph! De ideah of a white-washin' oull'd man sottin' hisself up to be bigger'n a bank wid a millyon dollars in it!"

Texas raises 1,200,000 bales of cotton, which yield nearly \$50,000,-000. The cotton seed product exceeds 600,000 tons. The sugar plantations on the Brazos alone produce 12,000,000 pounds of sugar and 1,200,-00 yillons of molasses. Texas has 5,001,000 sheep and clips 25,000,000 pounds of wool. The pecan trees of Texas yield every year 9,000,000 pounds of nuts.

An Undiscovered Cold.

Four hundred and sixty-one degrees below the freezing point of the Fahrenheit thermometer, lies a mysterious, specially indicated degree of cold which science has long been gazing toward and striving to attain, wondering meanwhile what may be the condition of matters at this unexplored point. Its existence has long been indicated and its position established.

A Good Excuse.

"My youngest son is 12 years old to-day and I am puzzled to know what profession he should adopt." "Why don't you make him cashier?"

"Oh, no. He doesn't like railroad traveling."

Normal Temperatures The normal temperature of man is about 98.5 degrees; of the snail, 70 degrees; oyster, 82 degrees; porpoise, 100 degrees; rat, cat or ex, 102 degrees; sheep, 104 degrees; hog, 105 degrees; chicken, 111 degrees.

Circumstances Alter Cases. Biddy-Sure the gentleman of the house is not at home, sor.

Caller—I'm sorry; for I wanted to pay him a little bill I owe him. Biddy—In that case, sor, I'll ask him agin.—Texas Siftings.

Suspicious Progress "How is Johnny getting along with his writing?" asked the fond

parent "Rapidly," replied the teacher; think he is already competent write his own excuses."

HEART DISEASE.

There Is Hope for Those Afflicted With It if They Take Courage.

Let those who are haunted with suspicions of heart disease, and even those who have good reason to know that they are suffering from that incurable malady, take courage from a short story told by the late Sir Andrew Clark in the course of a clinical lecture at the London hospital.

After reminding the young students of the necessity for caution in the "prognosis," or forecast of the progress of this disease, Sir Andrew went on to relate an anecdote of the house governor of that very hospital--a clerzyman who was about to be married. His intended father-in-law came to him and said, "You see you have got no money, sir; you must go and get your life insured." At the end of the medical examination the physicians said to him: "We cannot accept you." 'Why?" asked the astonished house governor. "Oh, we would rather not say." "But," he said, "I have never been ill in my life," and indeed he was a sturdy fellow. "Well," said the physicians, "if you will have it you have got heart disease." "Heart disease? How long shall I live? Shall I live for six monshs?" "Oh, yes," replied the medical men, "you may do that.'

He went home and the match was broken off. He wrote to the committee saying that as he had a mortal disease of the heart, and could not live for six months, he withdrew his applisation for rooms wherein to dwell with his wife. On the receipt of this letter the committee deliberated, and said: "We must superannuate him, poor fellow; and, as he has but six months to live, we will let him have his full pay." Accordingly he was superannuated upon his full pay, and apon this superannuity, said Sir Anirew, he lived for more than fifty

HE WAS CHAIRED.

Inder the Circumstances, the Young Man Was Rather Stuck on It.

At the home of a popular Louisville girl a most uncomfortable half hour was recently spent by a modest youth who had called to see her. The youth is noted for bashfulness and nervousness. The night in question he went with a friend to the girl's house. He took a comfortable seat in a large armchair, and, as was his habit, soon began to nervously poke his fingers nto cracks and holes of the ornamental part of the chair. He shoved his finger into a hole in this manner, but found to his dismay that his knuckle positively softened to more back through the hele. The more the young man worked to rescue his finger the harder it was, as the finger became swollen.

The youth was too bashful to mention the ridiculous predicament into which he had gotten himself, but manfully bore the pain in silence. He suffered untold agony for fear his friend would go before he released his finger. Finally the hostess noticed his apparent uneasiness. The youth with many blushes then told the cause. It was not until half an hour ater that the bashful youth and the chair parted company. The butler finally succeeded in releasing the finger with the aid of a hatchet and chisel, but the handsome chair is a hing of the past.

THE RIGHT KIND.

There Was no Nonsense About That Boy,

The merchant had arrived at his office as early as 7 o'clock and five minutes after he sat down to his desk a foxy-looking, bright-faced boy came The merchant was reading and the boy, with his hat off, stood there expectantly, but saying nothing. At the end of two minutes he coughed slightly and spoke.

"Excuse me, str," he said, "but I'm in a hurry."

The merchant looked up.
"What do you want?" he asked.
"I want a job if you've got one for

"Oh, you do?" snorted the merchant. 'Well, what are you in such a hurry

"I've got to be, that's why," was the sharp response. "I left school yesterday evening to go to work and I haven't got a place yet, and I can't afford to be wasting time. If you can't to anything for me, say so and I'll skip. The only place where I can stop long in is the place where they pay

me for it." The merchant looked at the clock.

"When can you come?" he asked. "I don't have to come," replied the oungster, "I'm here now and I'd been at work before this if you said so." Half an hour later he was at it and

he's likely to have a job as long as he vants it.

A Floating Island.

A floating island about thirty miles long and broad, covered with trees from thirty feet to forty feet high, which is supposed to be a detached fragment of South America, held together by the roots f its trees, has been met with in the Atlantic several times since last year. It was first sighted on 28th of July, 1893, in latitude thirty-nine degrees North longitude sixty-five degrees West, and the last time on the 19th of Febuary, having traveled 1,075 miles nearer Europe.

Senator Gorman's Weakness

Senator Gorman is very free from the weaknesses that beset the ordinary individual, but he has one distinct failing. He is an inveterate gumchewer. He chews gum in the senate chamber, in the committee-room, on the street and at the theater. loes it artistically and quietly, and there are few times during the day when there is not a piece of gum in his mouth. He neither smokes nor drinks

YUNNABO PROTECTION

A Scientific Device to Destroy the Fair nel shaped Cloud.

The "para-tornadoes," or tornado destroyer, is the name of a machine or contrivance which may well take rank as one of the most ambitious inventions of the age. The power of this new weapon against a terrific enemy has not been tested yet. First, because it has been scarce a month since the brain of its inventor designed it, and, second, because there have been no tornadoes available in

his locality to destroy.
It is the invention of Eugene Turpin, a man recently released from a French prison. He says Lieutenant Findlay, of the United States weather bureau, confirms Faye, or at least he declares that nearly all tornadoes are formed in the upper layers of atmosphere.

The records of the United States weather bureau show that the tornadoes in America always travel from the southwest to the northeast. This being established, it is comparatively easy to face the enemy. because you know from just what direction he will come.

The dangerous extent is only an eighth of the points of the compass, says the Kansas City Journal, that is, if you protect a town on its southwest boundary for one-eighth of its circumference it will be tornado proof.

It is a well known fact that a waterspout at sea collapses instantly if a heavy gun is fired. This is so well understood that nearly all ships in tropical latitudes carry a cannon for purpose. A tornado on land, which is a phenomenon of the same nature, can be dissipated in the same

His plan in a nutshell, then, is to establish aerial torpedoes, fixed on high towers, and, like the electric light towers used in some American cities, and so placed that the explosion can only take place by auto-matic action of the tornado itself. "The apparatus which I have designed, and patented a few days ago, is so constructed that a wind of tornado intensity will by simple mechanical means discharge the powerful explosive with which the magazine is loaded.

"I am acquainted with explosives and I do not exaggerate when I say that the apparatus which I have in mind will keep in perfect working order without attention for about a century. I should use about 200 pounds of the most powerful explosive in each tower, or pylone. The explosion would develope an immense

amount of gre under services par-sure, quite capable of destroying any tornado in its vicinity. At the same time the explosion taking place 120 feet or higher in the air would do no damage to buildings or other property lower down.

"The number of these towers or para-tornadoes necessary would depend upon the area or importance of the town or buildings to be protected. To furnish absolute protection it would be necessary to place them from fifty to 100 yards apart—the minimum width of the path of a tornado-within the dangerous octant. Take, for instance, a town three miles in diameter. The dangerous octant would be about a mile along its southwest border. I would place sixty para-tornadoes in four rows along that section of the circumfer-That would represent an expense of about \$30,000.

dermic Injections of Perfumes. There was quite a rage some years ago in the East for perfuming the skin. Some physician discovered that the hypodermic injection of some perfumes, such as white rose, lilac or violet, under the skin, caused the perfume to be exhaled from the whole body, and even from the breath. All the ladies wanted to be perfumed. The operation had to be repeated about once a week in order to secure the desired results. But unfortunately, two or three of the perfumed ones suffered subsequently from blood poisoning, and one or two died. That put a quietus on the hypodermic injection of perfume, and the whole matter dropped. -London Answers.

A Preglacial River.

Evidences of a preglacial river have been found, which in earlier ages drained Lake Michigan westward into what is now the Mississippi river. Some of the places where this river ran are covered by nearly two hundred feet of deposit, but the sift which occupies the river's bed is black and contains shells which show remains of earlier animal life, probably before men lived on this planet.

The Oak of Brittany.

In the ground surrounding the abbey of Vetron, Brittany, there once flourished an oak which is said to have sprouted from the staff of St. Martin. This miraculous sprout was transplanted by the saint and is said to have almost instantly become a full-grown tree. "furnishing shade for a praying band of almost a score of women the next day after it was transplanted."

They Took no Chances

Two men at work sweeping and cleaning the street in the upper part of New York.

"McGinty, it looks like rain." "Let's sit down, Moike. Be jabbers it meight rain and then we would be doin' this worrick for nothing."—Texas Siftings.

Judging From Experience Brown, who has met an old friend -I suppose your son is quite a young

man now? Smite—O, yes, he's arrived at years of discretion. Indeed, he's going to be married.

Brown-Do you call that discretion?-Truth

THE WAKTED OF A YOUGH Evolution of the Coarse-Minded Youth Into the Street Rowdy.

I have been watching a boy who is going to grow up into a thief and a rowdy, and while watching him I have had a chance to see how "gangs" are born and how rowdy life is developed in these big cities that compose New York. I suppose the little boy is 11 or 12 years old. He is small for his age; a wizenfaced, little-eyed, stunted rat of a child, with leathery skin and the complexion of a drumhead. He lives on a route along which I often walk between my house and my office, and my attention was first called to him by an extraordinary act of violence that he committed upon his mother. She ran screaming out of her tenement apartment into the street with her apron up to her face and a knot of women trailing after her, says the Providence Journal. She screamed something about her need of water and a great deal more about her eyes and her fear that she was blinded. The women hustled her into the courtyard behind the barracks where she lived and began to deluge her face with water from a running hydrant. Little by little it came out that

her boy, Tommy, had come home and demanded ten cents that he might go to a dime museum "wid de gang." She did not have the money or did not propose to give it to him, and he became angry, and, filling both hands with red pepper, rubbed the stuff into both her eyes before she suspected what he was about or could prevent the act. Tommy came down while the women were doctoring his mother and lurked at a distance, looking on.

Suspecting that he might not find favor in their eyes, should any of them see him, Tommy armed himself with an undersized cobblestone. They did see him, and brandished their great bare arms at him, and called him a choice lot of names. He. in turn, exhibited his bit of pavingstone mechanically, and remarked: 'Lemme alone, or I'll split you wid dis. see?" An Irish cobbler took the child, not very roughly, by the shoulder and told him he was a bad boy and would never be satisfied till he found himself in jail. "A-a-ah, rats!" said the little street urchin. 'If de ole woman don't do de square t'ing by me I'll do her up cold, and den dey kin take me to jail if dey

Thirty-Three Years Without Food, A queer story, and one which readers would do will to thorough-ly sale (give it more than the proverbial grain) before swallowing, comes with first-class recommendation all the way from England. Thirty-three years ago, in 1860, a member of the Chaplin family died at Blankney, Lincolnshire, and was laid in the family tomb. This particular Chaplin was a naturalist, and. among his other pets, had a large gray bat. The bat was permitted to enter the tomb and was sealed up alive along with the corpse of his dead master. In 1866 the vault was opened and to the surprise of all the bat was alive and fat. On four different occasions since the Chaplin family have looked after the wellfare of their dead relative's pet, and each time it has been reported that the bat was still in the land of the living, although occupying quarters with the dead. He was last seen in 1892.—St. Louis Republic.

A Deadlock

"What is this?" "A young man of the period.

he not a work of art?"

"He is indeed."

"Is he engaged?"

"Yes." "To whom?"

"To a young woman of the period who loves him deeply."

"And when are they to be mar-

"Never! And why not?"

"She will not marry him until he has paid his debts, and he cannot pay his debts until she marries him." "O!"—Harper's Bazar.

Why the Porter Wept.

A passenger on a Pullman car was found dead in his berth, recently. The porter burst into tears, exclaiming between sobs. "So sorry, so sorry.

"What are you sorry for?" asked the conductor. "You didn't know him, did you?" "No, I didn't know him," replied

the porter. "I'm sorry I didn't collect fifty cents of him before he went to bed."—Texas Siftings.

Cloves.

The chief supply of cloves is obtained from the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, where the clove-tree was introduced in 1830. Trees ten years old should produce twenty pounds of cloves. Trees of twenty years frequently produce upward of one hundred pounds each. The yield last season was in excess of any previous year.

He Had Noticed It. The hands of the clock were point

ing to twelve. "Have you noticed the clock?" she

asked, yawning.
"Yes," he replied, "it's the same one you've always had, ain't it?"
"Yes."

"I noticed it the first night I came to call on you. It's a very nice one.'

Wisconsin's Products.

Wisconsin raises every year \$105,-000,000 worth of farm products. The act crop is 43,000,000 bushels; corn, 83,000,000; wheat, 21,000,000; barely, 12,000,000. The live stock is valued at \$80,000,000. Over 10,000 square miles are underlain by mineral deposits.

Coul Seattle no Longer

Be so good as not to say coal hod ny more! The vulgar useful coal hod is henceforth to be known as a coal vase-that is, when it appears in elegant society. Some of the new devices for that once noisy utensil are so handsome they will decorate any drawing room where they may find themselves.



Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:-I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life, for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried

doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine. Yours truly, MRS. M. WOOD, Ringwood, Ill.

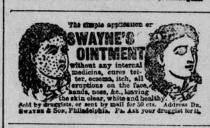
Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1, 6 bottles for \$5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

For Sale by all Druggists.



ESITCHING PILES





F. W. ANTHONY,

PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEER.

Irrigation work a specialty. Office at residence first door north of M. E. Church, NEB.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE. Matter of application of Wm. Laviollette for

Matter of application of Wm. Laviollette for liquor license.

To the mayor and city council of the city of O'Neill, Holt county Nebraska:

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Laviollette has filed his application with the city clerk of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in O'Neill, Grattan township, Holt county, Nebraska, from the 4th day of May, 1895, to the 4th day of May, 1895. If there be no objections, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks prior to the 4th day of May, A. D. 1895, the said license will be granted.

WILLIAM LAVIOLLETTE, Applicant.

The O'Neill FRONTIER newspaper will publish the above notice for two weeks at the expense of the applicant, the city of O'Neill not to be charged therewith.

41-2

N. MARTIN, City Clerk.

APPLICATION FOR LE liquor license

has filed his application of O'Neill, Holt count to sell malt, spirituou O'Neill, Grattan town braska, from the 4th day of May, 1896. ions, remonstrance ions, remonstrance two weeks prior to the 1893, the said license

APPLICATION FOR LIQUO

APPLICATION FOR LIQUE
Matter of application of O'om
gher for liquor license.
To the mayor and city council
O'Neill. Holt county, Nebrash
Notice is hereby given the
Gallagher have flied their pocity clerk of O'Neill, Holt coun
for license to sell mait, spirin
ous liquors in O'Neill, Gras
Holt county, Nebraska, from a
May 1895 to the 4th day of May
be no objections, remonstrafiled within two weeks prior to
May, 1895, the said license will
O'CONNOR & GALLAGHE,
The O'Neill Frontier nesso
lish the above notice for two
pense of the applicant, he ca
not to be charged therewith.
41-2
N. MAZIII

APPLICATION FOR DRUGG

NOTICE FOR PUBLICA LAND OFFICE AT O'N

Notice is hereby given that is named settler has filed noticed to make final proof in support and that said proof will be made first and Receiver at O'NGL.

On April 27, 1895, viz.:

JOHN B. FREELAND B. It for the SE½ Section 19, town range 9 west.

He names the following winese his continuous residence uper vation of, said land, viz. Joan Joseph M. Hunter, Charles M. Binkerd, all of Minneola, Nebrah 37-6np JOHN A. HARMON.

TIMBER CULTURE COMMUTAT

Notice is hereby given that Fatell has filed notice of intents commutation proof before the Receiver at their office in 0'84. Friday, the 3rd day of May 18. culture application No. 553 for for section No. 32, in township Na No. 9, W.

He names as witnesses: At Hainesville, Neb.; Frank Pluze, Neb.; T. F. Reynolds, of Neligh, Mas Gandy, of Wayne, Neb. 38-6

JOHN A. HARNOS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICAT
LAND OFFICE ATO NILLA

Notice is hereby given that the
named settler has filed notice of
to make final proof in support of
and that said proof will be made
Register and Receiver at O'NA
May, 3rd, 1896, viz:
FRANK PITZER, H. E. No. 1455 b
S. W. ½ S. E. N. W. ½ and N. W. M.
29, Twp. 30, N. Range 9 W.
He names the following witassa
his continuous residence upon as
his continuous residence upon as
tion of, said land, viz: Frank M.
O'Neilli. Neb.; T. F. Reynods, offs.
Joseph M. Hunter, of Miscola
Davis, of Hainesville, Neb.
38-6

JOHN A. HARMON

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDE Henry C. Marmon, Ina A. Mm Brown, first real name unknown, Brigel and Mrs. Brigel, his with name unknown, defendants, take on the 19th day of April, 185, take you, the object and prayer of foreclose a certain mortgage en Henry C. Marmon and Ina A. Mar Globe Investment Company, upon east ½ of section 29, in townships, range 10, west of the 6th P. M., is Nebraska, given to secure the suppromissory note, dated December the sum of \$250.00, that there is not said note and mortgage the sum with Interest from April 1st, 186, a cent. per annum together with the sum of \$71.30 with interest thereas. sum of \$71.30 with Interest thereal lst, 1835, at ten per cent. per annual paid by planniff on said real which sums with interest and cast tiff prays for a decree that defense quired to the pay the same or this ises may be sold to satisfy the anod due the plaintiff.

You and each of you are required said petition on or before the 2018 \$65.

Dated April 10th, 1895, GLOBE INVESTMENT COMPANY, PL By S. D. Thornton, its Attorney.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COUNTY, NEBRASKA Henry J. Hershiser, plaintiff.

H. S. Ballou & Company, a dedeendants.

Matter of application of Wm. Lavioliette for liquor license. To the mayor and city council of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to seli mail. spirituous and vinous liquors in o'Neill, Grattan township, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to seli mail. spirituous and vinous liquors in o'Neill, Grattan township, Holt county, Nebraska, for license o'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to sel mayor and city council of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to sel mayor and city council of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license o'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to sel mayor and city council of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to sel mayor and city council of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, from the 4th day of May, 1885, to the derived the definition of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to sel mails, spirituous and vinous liquors in the state of application of James Connolly for To the mayor and city council of the city of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, for license to sel mails, spirituous and vinous liquors in the same of the sam